

THE DRAIN ON THE STATE

MONROE AFFORDS ANOTHER OBJECT LESSON TO THE FARMERS.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Monroe, N. C., April 20.—Through the kindness of Mr. Gus Henderson, of the Henderson-Snyder Co., wholesale grocers, the writer has been enabled to gather the following statistics of the farm products which are shipped into Monroe in the course of a year. The figures represent very conservative estimates in every case, and it should furnish an object lesson to every farmer in Union county:

75,000 bushels corn	\$ 60,000
75,000 bushels wheat	75,000
4,000 tons "ship stuff"	12,000
2,000 barrels apples	7,000
3,500 bushels Irish potatoes	2,800
8,000 barrels flour	56,000
75,000 pounds cheese	11,250
120,000 pounds lard	13,200
600,000 pounds pork	66,000
1,000 doz. cans corn	1,000
1,000 cans tomatoes	1,200
500 doz. cans peaches	750

Total \$306,200

The above figures are for Monroe alone, taking no account of the products shipped into the county at Marshville, Waxhaw, Wingate and other points on the railroad. Every one of these products can be raised in the county, and it looks as if it were time that the farmers should make up their minds to stop sending their profits from cotton production to pay their board in other States while they are merely lodging at home. It is true that not all the importations from other States are consumed within the county, as the wholesalers in Monroe ship goods to other parts of the State and to points in South Carolina. But this is another argument for home production, as a market is close at hand for the surplus of food products over what may be used for home consumption.

Mr. Rufus Armfield, of E. A. Armfield & Sons, dealers in horses and mules, says that 1,000 head of these animals are shipped into Monroe every year, at a conservative estimate. He considers the average price to be \$150 a head, making a total of \$150,000. This, too, involves a suggestion of which farmers should take advantage.

NEARER VIEW OF DOUGLAS.

Son's Estimate of Illustrious Father's Character.

In view of the interest aroused by the celebration last October of the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates in Illinois prior to the Civil War, when the slavery question was a burning issue, the Greensboro Record publishes the following letter written by Hon. Robert M. Douglas, of Greensboro, the eldest son of the illustrious Stephen A. Douglas, is of historical interest. The letter, which was addressed to Hon. E. M. Bowman, of Alton, Ill., chairman of the executive committee of the Lincoln-Douglas celebration, follows:

My Dear Sir: Your very kind letter inviting me to attend the semi-centennial celebration of the Lincoln-Douglas debates, has received. It is deeply appreciated, not only for the invitation itself, but for the cordial and appreciative tone of your letter.

As the elder, and now the only surviving, son of Senator Douglas, it would give me very great pleasure to attend the celebration and show my respect not only for my father's memory, but also for that of his great rival, whom subsequent events, perhaps beginning with these debates, have placed among the greatest men in the ages.

Denied the pleasure of a personal attendance, it seems to me that one or two instances illustrating my father's character would not be out of place.

Judge Taft, in his address at Galesburg, has tersely and correctly stated the real issues then discussed by Mr. Lincoln and Judge Douglas. He rightly says that "neither speaker represented the extreme view of some of his party. The controversy related to the status of slavery in the Territories of the United States, and its succeeding status in the States to be formed out of that territory."

He further says: "Mr. Lincoln, therefore, while he deplored the existence of slavery, believed that as a sworn legislator it was his duty to vote to provide a fugitive slave law, and such other protection to slave ton City through her first cousin, Governor David S. Reid, who was a colleague of Judge Douglas both in the House of Representatives and in the Senate. My grandfather, Col. Martin, died in 1848, after my mother's marriage, but before my birth.

In his will, recorded both in this State and Mississippi, appears the following paragraph: "In giving to my dear daughter full and complete control over my slaves in Mississippi (the slaves in North Carolina having been left to his wife in fee simple), I make to her one dying request instead of endeavoring to reach the case

in this will. That is, that if she leaves no children, to make provisions before she dies to have all these negroes, together with their increases, sent to Liberia or some other colony in Africa. By giving them the net proceeds of the last crop they make would fit them out for the trip, and probably leave a large surplus to aid them in commencing planting in that country. In this request I would remind my dear daughter that her husband does not desire to own this kind of property, and most of our collateral connection already have more of that kind of property than property as was required by the constitution."

To this extent Mr. Lincoln and Judge Douglas agreed; but Judge Douglas insisted that the question of slavery in the territories and future States should be settled by the people themselves inhabiting such territories and States. In his opinion this would reduce the question of slavery from a national to a local issue; and would thus not only recognize the great doctrine of home rule, but would prevent future legislation which he thought would endanger the very existence of the Union. I am merely stating his position; but deem it simple justice to his memory to recall the fact that he was personally opposed to slavery. He showed the sincerity of his convictions by refusing a gift of slave property offered by his father-in-law in the contingency of a failure of heirs to his wife, which would have been worth from \$100,000 to \$125,000. He never owned or accepted a slave or the proceeds of a slave, directly or indirectly; nor would he permit himself to be placed in a position where the ownership of slave property might be cast upon him by operation of law. My mother, who was the only child of Colonel Robert Martin, of Rockingham county, North Carolina, met my father in Washington of advantage to them. I trust in providence, however, she will have children; and if so, I wish these negroes to belong to them, as nearly every head of a family among them have expressed to me a desire to belong to you and your children rather than go to Africa; and to set them free where they are would entail on them a greater curse, far greater in my opinion as well as most of the intelligent among themselves, than to serve a humane master whose duty it would be to see that they were properly protected in such rights as yet belong to them, and have them properly provided for in sickness as well as in health."

Under his oath as executor of Colonel Martin, it was the duty of Senator Douglas to protect the property belonging to his children; but it is evident from the above provision that he was never willing to own personally a slave or the proceeds of a slave.

There is another phase of my father's character, which, in the all-absorbing question of slavery with its possible results, does not seem to have been sufficiently recognized. It is admirably expressed in the following quotation from a letter to me from Chief Justice Fuller. The chief justice says: "I knew your lamented father very well. Popular as he was, it has nevertheless seemed to me that the extraordinarily abilities he possessed have never been fully appreciated. The slavery question compelled his attention, and so the comprehensive grasp of his mind did not get full opportunity for expression in other directions. But as the time goes on I think the impression of his real greatness deepens."

His constant care for the individual welfare of his own State and its intellectual and material advancement should not be overlooked. His establishment of the University of Chicago, not only by the use of his influence, but by a donation large for a man of his limited means, attests his interest in the higher education of the people. On the other hand, the building of the Illinois Central Railroad and his early efforts to place all charters under legislative control show his regard for the material interest of his State and his prophetic view of the necessity of corporate control.

In 1836, although only 23 years of age, Judge Douglas, then a member of the Legislature of Illinois, moved to insert in each charter granted a clause "reserving the right to alter, amend or repeal this act whenever the public good shall require it." Again, in 1851, while in the Senate of the United States, he insisted that the

grant of lands that secured the building of the Illinois Central Railroad should be made directly to the State of Illinois. He then had them given by the State to the Illinois Central Railroad upon condition that the road should pay forever to the State seven per cent. of its gross receipts, in lieu of taxes upon its original line. I am informed that under this agreement the company has for several years paid to the State of Illinois an average of over one million dollars a year. For the year ending April 30, 1906, it paid \$1,143,097.46.

With kindest regards to all who feel an interest in the name and blood I bear, and with best wishes for the success of your celebration, I remain,

Sincerely yours,
ROBERT M. DOUGLAS.

TAXING THE NECESSITIES.

How Hosiery Duties Will Affect the Consumer.

(Boston Herald.)

True, coffee and tea, cocoa, and candy are not necessities of life. They are luxuries. But they are distinctively the luxuries of the common people. However, the table tax is not the only part of the tariff bill which has a direct interest for the average man or woman. Stockings, it will be generally conceded, are necessities of modern civilization. Whittier's bare-foot boy is not a type of young America. American civilization has not accepted the example of Sockless Jerry Simpson. Stockings it must have. Under the Dingley bill there has been an average tax on imported hosiery of 58.88 per cent. The Payne bill increases this tax by from 40 to 42 per cent on the cheaper grades, and 25 per cent on the medium grades. On stockings costing \$1 a dozen abroad, every American family must contribute 70 cents toward making up the national deficit. A Chicago dealer has figured it out that under the Payne bill 50-cent stockings would be advanced to 85 cents; 10-cent stockings would sell at 17 and 18 cents, and 25-cent stockings would sell at 40 cents. Do you wear stockings? If you do, figure out your interest in the Payne bill. Some one has figured it that the average schoolboy wears out eighteen to twenty-two pairs of stocks a year; that the average girl requires fifteen pairs, and the average woman uses twelve yards of every day stockings every twelve months. The imports of women's hosiery, according to the Ways and Means committee, are 5,191,589 dozen pairs, or two pairs for each woman and girl in the country. The average grade of imported stockings is of the value of 11 cents a pair, on which grade the greatest increase in duty is imposed. The relation of the tariff to the individual is thus stated as a simple arithmetical problem.

WOMEN AND TARIFF.

Increased Duties on Towels as Well as on Hosiery.

(Chicago Tribune.)

Dear Madam: Already we have told you of the increased taxes made in the new tariff bill on gloves and hosiery. But of scarcely less importance are the heavy increases in the taxes on hemstitched and drawn-work linens. A casual reading of the new bill would lead one to believe that linens escape these advances, but a careful reading discloses the fact that in another portion of the bill hemstitched and drawn-work linens are assessed at a highly increased rate.

The popular grades which have under the present law been taxed 35 per cent ad valorem are now advanced to 60 per cent ad valorem. Do you realize what this means to you? You will have to pay on every dollar's worth of these goods not 35 cents, the present tax, but 60 cents—an increase of almost 100 per cent. For instance, a plain hemstitched damask towel for which you now pay 25 cents will cost you 35 cents. A plain hemstitched towel which now costs 35 cents will cost you 50 cents. A plain hemstitched linen lunch cloth for which you now pay 75 cents will cost you \$1. The plain hemstitched doilies which you now get for \$1.75 a dozen will cost you about \$2.50 a dozen.

You should know that these sharp advances will apply upon the plainest hemstitched linens as well as upon the most elaborate. An article of daily household use is placed in the same category as the most expensive, so that the plainest hemstitched cloth is assessed at the same rate as one

CABBAGE PLANTS EARLY HEADERS MONEY MAKERS



Earliest Header. Fine, Medium Size. Excellent Shipper. Delicious for Table.
About ten days later than E. Jersey. A full size larger. A Money Maker.
Earliest Flat Cabbage. A large yielder and a good shipper.

THESE ARE THE KIND THAT MADE SOUTH CAROLINA FAMOUS FOR CABBAGE GROWING

They need no introduction. We guarantee FULL COUNT, safe delivery, and satisfaction or your MONEY REFUNDED. Send money with order, otherwise plants will be shipped C. O. D. and you will have to pay return charges on the money, thus adding to the cost of your plants. Prices: C. O. D. Young's Island: 500 for \$1.00; 1,000 to 4,000 at \$1.50 per 1,000; 5,000 to 8,000 at \$1.25 per 1,000; 9,000 to 20,000 at \$1.00 per 1,000. Special prices on larger quantities. Prompt attention given all orders and inquiries. Illustrated catalogue mailed free on application.

C. M. GIBSON, Box 55, Young's Island, S. C.

composed entirely of lace.

Does this seem to you to be either reasonable or just? Make yourself a force in this fight—make it your fight. Tell your Congressmen and Senators what you think of these incongruous increases in taxes which you will have to pay. Wire or write them today.

SOLAR PLEXUS LOVE CENTER.

Chicago Professor Says Cupid Is Paganist, Not an Archer.

(Chicago Dispatch to N. Y. World.)

It turns out that Cupid is a paganist, not an archer; that he does not speed an arrow through the heart, but lands off the solar plexus. That is why love knocks out those enamored; that is why sweethearts experience that vacuous feeling and grow faint from affection. At any rate Dr. Sheldon Leavitt says so. The iconoclastic Dr. Leavitt, who has charge of the Rev. Johnston Myers' psycho-therapeutic class, picked up the long worshipped image of Eros last night and dashed it from its pedestal. One of his class, a young woman who does not know whether she is in love, asked Dr. Leavitt to diagnose certain foolish symptoms she has displayed recently. Said he:

"Have you not at times felt a sinking, gone feeling about the solar plexus, particularly so after a disappointment in affection? Such a feeling always is felt in periods of profound depression, and it shows that the solar plexus is an emotional center, if not the actual seat of affection. I might properly term it the great emotional center."

After all, Dr. Leavitt's transference of the seat of emotions will only add to the palpitating doubts of lovers. No more will a shy damsel pluck the leaves of a field daisy, coyly murmuring with each petal:

"He loves me—he loves me not."

Now she will not know whether she is torn by jealousy or indignation. With the daisy petals she will ask:

"Does he love me? Or is this that oppress me mince pie, or is it with rabbit? Do I need a wedding ring or bismuth and pepsin?"

But Dr. Leavitt's discovery throws a flood of explanatory light on the expression "lovesick." It also establishes the fact that Cupid is champion of the world—champion of the champions—who has vanquished, and will always, every man or woman who struggles against him; who bars no weight or draws a color line, who cares for no previous condition of servitude, which class, of course, includes widows and widowers.

Col. Bennett "Erects a Trophy" to Anson County History.

(Wadesboro Ansonian.)

"Scholars and workers in remote and obscure parts of literature have at best scant rewards." Dr. Peters, of Germany, said of the United States in 1893: They had no ruins.

There is something almost pathetic in the contrast between the labour expended upon such works as "Legal Procedure of Cicero's Time," and "Infamia in Roman Law" and the measure of appreciation which they receive.

The burning of our court house and the records therein the 2nd of April, 1868, increased many fold the labour of future drudges who may gnaw the "old bone" in a corner. The contents of the register's office gives us cleavage, likewise the "wills." Many of the early deeds recite the place where the court issuing the execution sat. At least ten places were sites of such beholden in the early years of our corporate being. The most forward of these followed the Great Pee Dee. The field near Joel Gaddy's residence was trampled by these "forest-born Demosthenes" who shook the "Phillip of the seas."

The student of our county and history will be helped by these memoranda after some time be passed. His successor while acting drudge a half century ahead which stimulates us to preserve these hints. I cannot accomplish the full history of our county in the arduous and crowded times about me. I am bound hence and will erect trophies as I go.

Nan—Lil's something of a musician, isn't she?

Fan—No, she sings.—Chicago Tribune.